

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,235

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 8-9, 1970

Established 1887

Israeli-Egyptian Cease-Fire

U.S. Issues First Alert on Inflation Pressures Seen in the Increase

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—President Nixon's first "inflation alert" today singled out sharp wage increases in the trucking and construction industries, and price hikes for cigarettes, rubber and electric power as the most significant recent developments affecting the cost of living.

"Our purpose," said Economic

Adviser Paul W. McCracken, in releasing the 128-page neopaged document, "is to lift

the level of visibility on prices and

in some areas."

Meanwhile, the Labor Depart-

ment's final figures for wholesale

prices in July showed a further

inflation from the pattern

in the year. The index was

0.5 percent (compared with the

January announcement—two

months ago of 0.5 percent). On a

monthly-adjusted basis, it was up

0.3 percent (compared with 0.3 per-

cent as originally announced).

In either basis, the jump is the

fastest since January, and con-

tinued in foods. Mr. McCracken

said—as officials have done be-

fore—that wholesale industrial

inflation is going up steadily, are

going up faster each month

they have been for about a

month.

The inflation alert was promised

President Nixon in a June 17

press conference, following

the debate within the adminis-

tration on the wisdom of returning

a form of "incomes policy" (as

used to wage-price guidelines)

to supplement traditional monetary

fiscal devices in controlling

inflation.

Mr. Nixon rejected the advice

of some advisers to go for a strong

program, but instead created instead a

National Commission on Productivity

and instructed Mr. McCracken

to develop the inflation

system.

Today's report was submitted to

the first meeting of the commis-

sion, but Mr. McCracken said the

members had not had time to

study it. He reported that the

commission—composed of key manage-

ment, labor, and government of-

icials—and urged them to use their

influence to further the main goal

of the commission: that is, to im-

prove the level of productivity in

the economy.

The thrust of the report's analysis

was that tires and cigarettes

had been advanced more

in costs. Asked if that didn't

pay a criticism, Mr. McCracken

said that the report is just stating

in rubber tires and tubes, the

cost said that with steady gains

Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



HISTORIC CEREMONY Bonn's Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) and Moscow's Andrei Gromyko initializing the non-aggression treaty in Moscow. The pact will now have to be ratified by parliaments of both countries.

W. German-Soviet Treaty Initiated; Scheel Returns to Report to Cabinet

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (UPI)—

Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel

and Andrei Gromyko today in-

ited their initiative to a West

German-Soviet non-aggression

treaty that could make the 20th

anniversary of the October

Revolution a day of historic change

for all of Europe.

In a brief, almost casual ceremony

at the Spiridonovka Palace, the

ministers took the first formal

step toward a new relationship

between their countries—countries

that twice in this century have

fought each other in bloody wars

and that since have lived through

26 years of cold war in mutual

hostility and suspicion.

Although the text of the treaty

was not made public, it is known

that it commits the two nations

concerned with representing the

interests of the Federal Republic

to renounce the use of force in

their future relations and to jointly

respect the inviolability of all

existing borders in Europe.

Shortly after the initializing

ceremony, Mr. Scheel flew back

to Bonn, where he will submit the

heavy text to a meeting of the

West German cabinet tomorrow.

In a parting statement at the

Moscow airport, he said:

"With it, a new page should be

opened in the relations between the

Soviet Union and the Federal

Republic of Germany. At the same

time, we are striving for better

relations between East and West

Europe. We made clear from the

beginning that we were not only

"We are leaving Moscow with

the feeling that we have created a

solid foundation for achieving the

goals."

Mr. Gromyko, who was on hand

to see Mr. Scheel off, replied: "The

talks ended with results that will

be positively assessed by both sides."

The Soviet government is com-

mitted that the results will work

toward the expansion of cooperation

between our two countries and in

the interest of relaxing tensions and

promoting European security."

Then, the normally dour Soviet

foreign minister broke into a big

smile and said: "I am greatly

satisfied."

The treaty, which was hammered

out after months of preliminary

negotiations and 11 days of face-

to-face talks between Mr. Scheel

and Mr. Gromyko, marks the first

big breakthrough for Chancellor

Willy Brandt's policy of seeking

reconciliation with Germany's old

enemies in Communist Eastern

Europe.

If the necessary steps are now

taken to make the treaty a full-fledged instrument of international

law, the expected result would be

a torrent of diplomatic activity

that, in the months ahead, would

see Bonn coming to similar agreements with such countries as Po-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Although Cease-Fire Was Near

Israeli Planes Pound Canal, Egyptian Artillery Answers

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Military spokesmen said today that the Israeli Air Force pounded Egyptian naval forces on the Suez front in reprisal for recent attacks on Israeli towns and villages.

At the same time, Egyptian spokesmen said that 60 Israeli planes attacked their positions along the canal and Egyptian artillery responded by hammering Israeli positions across the disputed waterway.

It appeared that there was no let-up in the conflict today in anticipation of the cease-fire announced for 2200 GMT.

Egyptian artillery opened up a heavy barrage along the Suez Canal tonight only three hours before the cease-fire went into effect, well informed sources said in Tel Aviv.

Some 500 shells were fired by Egyptian batteries in an unusually heavy show of concentrated firepower at 9 p.m., they reported.

The sources said Israeli forces suffered no casualties. All positions on the Israeli-held east side of the waterway had earlier received the order to go underground until the cease-fire went into effect to avoid last-minute casualties, they said.

In Cairo spokesmen said the Israeli air attacks started at 11 a.m. and continued intermittently for

2 Ex-Ministers Get Life in Libya

BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—A Libyan military court today sentenced two former ministers of the military revolutionary government to life imprisonment for plotting against the regime of President Moammar Gadhafi, Tripoli Radio reported.

Former Defense Minister Adam Hawas and former Interior Minister Moussa Ahmad were also sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

The radio said the court also handed down a series of prison sentences coupled with dismissal from the service on others accused of conspiring to overthrow the government that took power last September when the monarchy was toppled.

Four people were sentenced to ten years, four to six years, six to three years, four to one year, and six were acquitted.

Mrs. Meir Reports on Truce, No Policing Plan Revealed

(Continued from Page 1) State William F. Rogers had suggested calling it a "calculated risk," but one sponsored and guaranteed not by an international organization but by Israel's ally, the United States.

Asked about the negotiating position Israel would take simultaneously with the cease-fire, Gen. Dayan did not hesitate to use the words "withdrawal" and "concessions," repeatedly, if Israel became convinced that Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser was serious in his attempt to end the agreement.

Withdrawal Avoided

Until last Tuesday, when Mrs. Meir spoke to the Knesset, or parliament, Israeli leaders avoided the word "withdrawal" when referring to the future disposition of the Israeli troops who occupied Arab territories during the 1967 six-day war.

Another influential cabinet minister, Israel Galili, the minister of information, related the cease-fire to the diplomatic efforts of the UN representative, Gunnar V. Jarring, of Sweden, to open peace talks between Israel and the Arab countries.

Mr. Jarring's current efforts, Mr. Galili said, "could open a door to a positive development—but, however, does not mean that they will."

The armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, gave a detailed report on military arrangements to the security and foreign affairs committee of the Knesset during the day. Proceedings of this committee of legislators are, by law, secret.

Mrs. Meir declared that she and her cabinet had decided to accept the truce "after we had reached the conviction that the cease-fire would become effective on conditions which would prevent its being abused."

Cryptic Remark

She went no further than that cryptic remark in discussing either the means of supervising the truce or the role the United States is known to have played in guaranteeing that the Egyptians and their Soviet allies would not take military advantage of the lifting of Israeli pressure along the tense Suez Canal line.

Mrs. Meir noted that it was on the initiative of the United States that the truce had been attained, and she stated: "Israel, for its part, declares its complete readiness to maintain the cease-fire arrangements meticulously in their provisions, on a basis of reciprocity."

Absent from her statement was any mention of the limited, three-month period which Secretary of

State William F. Rogers had suggested for the initial cease-fire.

Israel's position has long been—and Mrs. Meir reiterated it tonight—that legal cease-fire resolutions are still in effect, dating from the end of the 1967 war, and thus no time limit should be set on any renewed truce.

"It is my hope that the cease-fire which begins today will be observed continuously by the other side, until peace is concluded between our countries," Mrs. Meir said.

"Israel, for its part, would like to regard the cease-fire as a natural stage to be observed on the road to a contractual peace established on defensible, agreed borders between us and Egypt."

To Repel Terrorists

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (UPI)—In an interview with the newspaper *Yediot Ahronot*, Mr. Galili declared today that Israel will hit back if guerrillas violate the cease-fire.

Mr. Galili, who often acts as government spokesman, said: "If the terrorists are active, Israel would have the right to defend itself."

He insisted that chances of peace in the Middle East were still negligible, even though Egypt, Jordan and Israel have accepted the American plan for a cease-fire and negotiations with Mr. Jarring.

He noted that Syria, as well as most of the guerrilla organizations, have rejected the plan. "We should be well prepared to repel Syrian aggression of a much greater extent than hitherto experienced," Mr. Galili said.

In replying to questions during his television interview tonight, Gen. Dayan dismissed the idea that United Nations observers could effectively supervise the cease-fire. Reuters reported.

They merely register any violations and periodically report about them to the United Nations, he said.

"It will be up to the injured party to determine if a breach of the cease-fire was committed and how to react to this," he added.

But the defense minister implied there was a change of policy in Cairo which led him to believe that Egypt intended to comply with the terms of the truce as a means to reach a settlement, the Reuters report continued.

"Our agreement (to the cease-fire) was given in the hope that it will not be followed by hostility but by peace," Gen. Dayan stated.

He told the interviewer that Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser must have reached the conclusion he could not achieve his aims by military means.

"I assume he (President Nasser) believes he might achieve better results through negotiations," Gen. Dayan said.

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PULL BACK TO LIFE—Eric Strother, 22, had no job, no higher education and no girl friend; he wanted to die. So he climbed to the roof of the 18-story Sheraton Hotel in New Orleans, La., and got ready to jump. But a police chaplain went up to talk to him, offered him a cigarette and got close enough to pull him to safety.

Egypt Reveals Its Conditions

(Continued from Page 1) Those arrangements took into consideration the security of the Egyptian military front as well as the necessity of protecting other Arab military fronts, in the light of the . . . policies announced by President Gamal Abdel Nasser in his address to the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union on July 23, 1970.

"According to those arrangements, the cease-fire will go into effect at 2200 GMT tonight."

The Foreign Ministry holds that in this way the plan will be open to the efforts of Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, the personal envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General . . .

Egypt earlier tonight released the text of its reply to America's Middle East peace proposals.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, in late July, delivered Egypt's formal acceptance of the U.S. peace plan to Donald Bergus, the chief American diplomat in Cairo.

Mr. Riad's reply said peace can be achieved only by application of the United Nations 1967 Middle East peace resolution, which Egypt has accepted. Egypt has said the American proposals are actually the same as the UN outline.

"We believe the first logical step would be the drawing up of a timetable for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands," Mr. Riad said in his reply.

He added: "This was the point at which the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General previously came to a stop because of the difficulties put by Israel following its refusal to accept the UN resolution."

"For Jarring to carry out his task, Israel has to declare its acceptance of the Security Council resolution," Mr. Riad said. "Israel was responsible for the failure of the previous Jarring mission because of its rejection of the resolution."

"From All Lands"

"Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied since June 1967 is an essential factor toward achieving peace in the area," he said. "Liberation of occupied lands is not only a legitimate right of the Arab people but is a duty endorsed by the charter of the United Nations."

Mr. Riad said for Mr. Jarring to make quick progress in the initial stages, "the Big Four should give him special instructions so he can execute the clauses of the Security Council resolution."

"We declare our readiness to fulfill all these clauses and appoint a representative to negotiate on the way of carrying them out."

"In order to fulfill this, we are ready to accept a three-month ceasefire."

Mr. Riad said when Egypt accepted a United Nations peace plan following the 1967 war, Egypt linked it with the implementation of the entire Security Council resolution.

Diplomatic observers said the wording of Mr. Riad's reply at this point indicated Egypt could never accept an indefinite cease-fire unless progress was made in negotiations.

Gen. Dayan dismissed the idea that United Nations observers could effectively supervise the cease-fire.

They merely register any violations and periodically report about them to the United Nations, he said.

"It will be up to the injured party to determine if a breach of the cease-fire was committed and how to react to this," he added.

But the defense minister implied there was a change of policy in Cairo which led him to believe that Egypt intended to comply with the terms of the truce as a means to reach a settlement, the Reuters report continued.

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"I assume he (President Nasser) believes he might achieve better results through negotiations," Gen. Dayan said.

Nasser Found Cease-Fire Hardest of Peace Proposals

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (NYT)—President Gamal Abdel Nasser's agreement to reinstate the cease-fire along the Suez Canal was perhaps the most agonizing aspect of the proposals for efforts toward a settlement with Israel.

The Egyptian leader had repeatedly rebuffed appeals by the United States and other Arab countries to return to the cease-fire agreement of 1967, asserting that a cessation of shooting would be "surrender" to Israeli occupation of the Sinai peninsula and other Arab territories.

Only when Secretary of State William F. Rogers suggested a limited cease-fire of at least 90 days, in the context of Israeli concessions, did it become possible for Mr. Nasser to agree.

Even though Mr. Nasser stated

Truce Barred By Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1) have to exert control on the guerrillas in order to make good its acceptance of the American proposals.

The guerrilla central committee, which represents the 11 major groups, is already on record that it will not respect a cease-fire.

However, most observers feel that any move to actually spoil a truce will come from the more extremist guerrilla groups.

The leader of the PPLE, George Habash, an avowed Marxist, said his group will turn the Middle East into a "hell" to prevent a peace settlement. Another Marxist-oriented group, the Popular Democratic Front, a splinter of the Habash organization, has made

the same demands.

Such a large-scale action would embarrass the Jordanian government and might provoke an Israeli reprisal raid.

A similar guerrilla attack on the southern Israeli port of Eilat across from Aqaba in Jordan would probably have the same effect. Aqaba is off-limits to the guerrillas.

If this happens, most observers agree, the Jordanian Army—whether on orders from the cabinet or King Hussein—would move dangerously along the canal front.

In January, Israel unleashed its air force for strikes against military targets deep inside Egypt, leading to the delivery to Egypt by the Soviet Union of modern SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles with Soviet crews.

The missiles halted the Israeli raids, but the Soviet involvement raised the conflict to an international level with risks of a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Perhaps more than anything else, it was this risk that led to today's announcement about a reinstatement of the cease-fire.

Despite these omissions, the Rogers plan was considered a success tonight because it met its author's oft-stated purpose: "To stop the shooting and start talking."

As to Mideast frontiers other than Israel's borders with Egypt and Jordan, there were complications involving protocol. Lebanon's border cease-fire has technically been in force since the 1949 "peace,"

in January, Israel unleashed its air force for strikes against military targets deep inside Egypt, leading to the delivery to Egypt by the Soviet Union of modern SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles with Soviet crews.

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Senate Sets Vote Wednesday On Expansion of Safeguard

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—The Cooper-Hart vote will also permit a vote on an amendment to kill last year's two sites and another amendment to bar expansion while using the expansion money to reinforce the sites approved last year.

The Senate will have a series of options. The major anti-ARM amendment, the Cooper-Hart amendment, will proceed while letting work go ahead at the two sites authorized last year.

But yesterday's agreement on

Primary Won In Tennessee By Sen. Gore

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7 (NYT)—Sen. Albert Gore, the silver-haired liberal who describes himself as "the prime target of the Nixon administration's Southern strategy" won the Democratic nomination yesterday to seek a fourth term in the U.S. Senate.

Sen. Gore polled better than 50 percent of the vote against three rivals in Tennessee's Democratic primary election. He will face Rep. William E. Brock, 3d of Chattanooga, in what is expected to be a spirited general-election campaign.

Rep. Brock, a friend of President Nixon who is considered a vehicle for the administration's efforts to build Republican strength in the South, defeated Woodward, M. (Tex) Ritter, the cowboy singer, in the Republican primary.

Sen. Gore's main adversary was Eudley Crockett, a relatively conservative former television newscaster who resigned as press secretary to Gov. Buford Ellington to make the Senate race.

Liberal Record Hurts

The 62-year-old senator's showing, although not overpowering, demonstrated that he was still alive politically. Rep. Brock has been considered the favorite, largely because of Sen. Gore's liberal voting record.

Nearly complete returns showed that Sen. Gore had 245,855 votes and Mr. Crockett, 218,317.

The Republican returns showed: Rep. Brock, 161,007, and Mr. Ritter, 45,636.

Sen. Gore, who had indicated that he would be in trouble if he won by fewer than 10,000 votes, said that he was pleased with the outcome and that the primary had improved his chances for November. Rep. Brock disagreed and said that Sen. Gore's victory was so narrow that it constituted "an indictment."

Trails in 2 Areas

Sen. Gore ran somewhat more strongly than had been expected in most of the rural areas of the state. But he trailed Mr. Crockett in the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts, where former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama ran strongly in his 1968 presidential race.

The senator was unable to build up his usual margin in either Nashville or Memphis, perhaps a bad omen for November. In Nashville, Mr. Crockett's television exposure, over the years apparently paid off.

Sen. Gore has often expressed unyielding opposition to the Vietnam war and voted against two of Mr. Nixon's Supreme Court nominees, G. Harrold Carwell and Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., both Southerners.

Gets \$1 a Year While His Aide Is Paid \$20,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT)—The city's \$1-a-year office greeter got a \$20,000-a-year assistance yesterday.

Robert J. Malito, 27, who has been a city legislative assistant in Albany, was appointed to the \$20,000 post of deputy commissioner of public events.

He will serve as chief administrative officer of the department that has been headed by John S. (Bud) Palmer, with a salary of \$1 a year, since early in the first Lindsay administration.



HIS HONOR'S STRATEGY—Mayor Ronnie Thompson (left) of Macon, Ga., and Army Col. Jack Osick, a Pentagon gas warfare expert, discuss Mr. Thompson's plan to stop a nerve gas convoy. A train carrying the deadly gas is scheduled to pass through Macon on the way to South Carolina for a planned burial in the Atlantic Ocean. However, Mr. Thompson says his police will halt the train on the outskirts of Macon.

U.S. Nerve Gas On Its Way to Sea Dumping

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Controversy and protest over the U.S. chemical and biological warfare (CBW) program continued today as workers at two Southern Army depots loaded 3,000 tons of old—but still deadly—nerve gas rockets aboard trains for dumping at sea.

The rockets, encased in steel and concrete coffins, are only a small part of America's CBW stockpile. No site is a national secret. It is believed to contain millions of pounds of chemical agents ranging from relatively mild tear gas used in Vietnam to poisonous GA, GB and V nerve agents. Odorless, tasteless and invisible, these agents kill in seconds.

Until last year biological and germ weapons formed part of this hidden arsenal. But President Nixon renounced the use of such weapons, ordered existing stocks destroyed and declared the United States would in future confine its biological research to defensive measures such as immunization. Only chemical weapons remain. They are stored and ready for use at military depots in the United States, West Germany and Okinawa.

"As much as we deplore this kind of weapon and want to make sure that it is never used, there should be one lesson that we've learned from history, and that is to have the capability ourselves," said Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird.

"This capability should be understood, clearly, that we will never use it first; that we will only use it as a deterrent should some other nation be foolish enough to attack us."

The Soviet Union is believed to possess a stockpile of chemical weapons five to eight times larger than that of the United States. The Soviet Army has chemical units even at battalion level.

Military planners believe half the members of the United Nations have the technological means of achieving CBW capability.

Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., said yesterday that the administration's decision to dump the nerve gas rockets is "a terrible mistake."

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Surplus Poison

When the Kaiser's army first loosed poison gas on the Western Front, the immediate effects were devastating to the other side. But the new weapon posed problems for the Germans as well; a windshift could send it back to its own lines. Even in the later stages of World War I, when gas was sent over by both contestants in artillery shells, it could drench an area so completely as to inhibit capture. Gas, very clearly, was a two-edged sword of highly questionable efficiency, and so it was banned from warfare.

But while the ban was successful, fear that it might not be, led everyone to experiment with the stuff, and keep it in reserve in case someone else might try it. And even this precaution has proved double-edged, as the Pentagon's quandary over its sensitive nerve gas proves.

No one can be quite sure what will happen if the gas is dumped in the sea, or even what might accidentally occur in transit. So mayors and governors, island states and the British government itself have protested the project. But it is reasonably certain that if nothing is done, the results could be catastrophic. The best that can be said of the dumping process is that it represents the least dangerous of a number of alternatives—but assuming that is true, it is a decisive argument.

The lesson, of course, is not to make such dangerous stuff in the first place. Reprisals,

or the fear of them, can be the most dangerous aspect of man's hostility to man. It was the chief justification for the creation of the atomic bomb, whose initial, tragic appearance over Hiroshima, 25 years ago, has just been so widely mourned. It was, presumably, the reason why the Soviet Union engaged in its own nuclear development (although at that time there was a more humane alternative in the American proposal to internationalize nuclear energy). It spurred on Britain, France and China in the same direction, and leaves the world now in a state of acute nuclear suspense.

The dilemma confronting a nation at war, when considering the use of new and more terrible weapons or tactics, is sharp and real. The casualty lists, the presumed issues at stake, the passions of conflict, do not make a good atmosphere in which to consider all possible effects rationally. But surely peace—or at least the absence of major war—can allow better judgments to be made, and to admit at least the possibility that a new weapon may explode in the maker's hand.

And, of course, it is true that even the most efficient arms are really double-edged; as was discovered just a century ago, a French chassepot might be the finest military rifle in the world, but enough inferior Prussian needle-guns could kill the bearers of the chassepot. The logic of war is, in the end, illogical—and fatal.

The President, the Press and the Jury

Over the past few months, we have remarked from time to time that the news media are not as careful about the rights of those charged with crime as they ought to be. The assumption is made all too often that a person is guilty of the crime with which he has been charged even before he comes to trial. It is an easy assumption to make, as President Nixon demonstrated in his remarks about the Manson case. And it is an assumption that once written or spoken is impossible to recall or to clarify or to do anything else about—other than to wish it hadn't happened.

The President, quite rightly, seems to be embarrassed about pre-judging that murder case. He is, after all, a lawyer of considerable standing who knows better, and right beside him when he slipped was another lawyer of considerable standing, the Attorney General. Nevertheless, the President's mistake might be brushed aside as a slip of the tongue except for the context in which it was made and the fact that the same thing happened once before concerning the My Lai episode. A President who sets out to talk about the integrity of the administration of justice simply has to be sure that what he is saying does not harm that integrity. Yet Mr. Nixon chose as his example a case that was in trial before a jury. That alone, it seems to us, reflects a somewhat careless attitude about the process of justice.

It is that attitude, not the details of this particular incident, that bothers us. The fact that the jury is under guard alleviated to a great extent the prejudicial impact of the President's comment and we see no reason to be concerned about Mr. Manson's attempt to show the comment to the jurors. If Mr. Manson wants to prejudice the jury by his own acts, maybe he has a constitu-

ional right to an unfair trial as well as to a fair one.

Far more troubling are other aspects of the President's comments. We think, for instance, that Mr. Nixon was dead wrong in charging the press with glamorizing Mr. Manson and his followers. Our impression from following this case rather closely is just the opposite; we have seen little to make any aspect of the affair appear glamorous except to those who are sick. It is true that the press does occasionally make crime appear glamorous but in his eagerness to keep the press on the defensive, the President could hardly have chosen a less convincing example.

He was equally thoughtless in his attack on the lawyers who are defending Mr. Manson. Maybe the President is right in lumping them with others who are attempting to tear down the system of justice. But we doubt that he, or anyone else who has not been in that courtroom in Los Angeles or had an opportunity to read the full transcript, is in a position to make such a serious attack on professional reputations. There have been too many examples lately of judges as well as lawyers meddling with the scales of justice to permit anyone to make a casual judgment in such a situation.

The whole incident, it seems to us, is part of the President's effort to paint himself and his administration as the "good guys" who are upholding law enforcement personnel and judges against the "bad guys" who want to place some limits on their power.

Unfortunately, the world is not that simple. All the critics of the existing system of justice are not bad guys; they have no connection with or affinity for Charles Manson; and it doesn't help public understanding much for Mr. Nixon to go around indulging in pre-judgments and over-simplification.

A Familiar Beast in Cambodia

That haunting and all too recognizable beast of the Indochina jungles, the two-toned commitment—also known as the heavy-footed undertaking and the creeping rationale—again seems to be on the prowl, this time in Cambodia. In pulling American ground forces out of that newly troubled land at the end of June, Mr. Nixon had broadcast assurances that future American operations there would be confined to air actions mounted for the purpose of protecting American lives back in South Vietnam. In spirit though assuredly not in letter, the President has seemed anxious to respect the intent of the Senate which, in the Cooper-Church Amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act and in the Armed Services Committee's language in the Military Procurement Bill, has plainly opposed a policy of supporting the government of Lon Nol.

It now turns out, however—who can say he is really surprised?—that the United States is conducting bombing raids in Cambodia that have only the most tenuous connection with the original rationale of interdicting enemy forces en route to Vietnam. As many as 50 planes a day are flying combat support missions for beleaguered units of the Cambodian Army and the Cambodian Army being what it is, there are few active units in it which are not beleaguered. American military officials chose to say that

'Find a Way to Make It Harmless? Now, Wait a Minute—We're Not Miracle Men.'

Nixon Rolls On Toward 1972

By D. J. R. Bruckner

WASHINGTON—The 1972 presidential campaign was going along very well for Nixon last week.

His popularity is up by six points, according to the Gallup Poll. He could step before his national audience Thursday wrapped in the approval of 61 percent of the people. He is not wrapped in the love of college students, it is true, and at a time when the voting age is going down to 18. But his aides argue that the students are only 4 percent of the population anyway. This counts.

Nixon told his press conference

he would do what he could to help keep campuses quiet, but he thought that faculties and administrators could do a lot in that direction.

Many students are too young to remember the last time universities fell under widespread political suspicion, but the message now

Fulbright, Rogers, Laird

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—You can hardly tune in the evening news these days without hearing the low grumble of Senator Fulbright's voice. To hear him tell it, the world is in a terrible pickle.

Speaking of the Middle East, Nixon talked to his audience about the difficult job of reducing the possibilities of war in the world, about the dangers of small nations pushing the big powers into war. And the next morning Israel indicated it would accept his proposals for a truce.

Issues and events are moving with the continuing campaign, too.

Speaking of the Middle East, Nixon talked to his audience about the difficult job of reducing the possibilities of war in the world, about the dangers of small nations pushing the big powers into war. And the next morning Israel indicated it would accept his proposals for a truce.

At the beginning of last week

the White House announced new methods of "purchasing" for the Defense Department, to cut costs

overseas which make heavy opposition campaign artillery, and in

accidentally to take a lot of steam out of congressional efforts to

reduce the defense budget.

And, if Congress insists on passing

other budgets larger than the

President wants, Nixon is on the

offensive, saying that Congress is

irresponsible and conjuring up be-

fore the whole nation the specter

of new taxes unless Congress is

shaped up. What might have

become a real, gut-issue national

debate on the country's priorities

and goals is being turned very

definitely into wind in the sails of

the great campaign.

Prospective opposition to the

President seems distant and dreary

now. The Democrats are poor and

confused. Their leadership was

meeting last week trying to push

reform and publicly frightening

one another with memories of the

1968 convention. But some of the

old-line party leaders, who can

count votes as well as Nixon, are

beginning to worry now about the

outcome of this year's congressional

elections. A few of their certain

wins look a little less certain to

them now. The Republican party

seems to be taking all the

issues.

On the right, George Wallace is

alive in Alabama, but Nixon's rating

in the South, according to Gallup,

is soaring. And the President gave

it a little boost Thursday night

with some more fudging remarks

about what the administration will

do about school desegregation next

month.

Right and Left

Inside the Republican party,

California Gov. Ronald Reagan is

still there on the right. But be-

tween him and Nixon stand the

delegates to the 1972 Republican

convention, and even Reagan's

most devoted money-raisers admit

they can hardly hope to move

those delegates very far.

Inside, on the left, John Gard-

ner, head of the Urban Coalition,

who is a Republican after all, start-

ed a national citizens lobby last

week, with the announced purpose

of reforming government and

changing the system of society.

Many around Nixon think Gardner

would run for president if the

President stumbled.

But at the moment Nixon has a

well-tuned machine and, at the

moment, it is running on a smooth

stretch, carrying the nation along

to somewhere or other.

2 Campus Reports
A Year Apart

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—"At the beginning of the term," the letter of transi-

tion began, "we submit to you

the critical urgency of the

problem cannot be overstated."

The date of the letter was June

17, 1969, and the signatories were

22 Republican congressmen, who

had undertaken an unpublished

tour of 50 colleges at the request

of the White House.

This 1969 report makes interest-

ing and disturbing reading now,

in the wake of Mr. Nixon's cool

reaction to a similarly urgent

warning from Dr. Alexander Heard,

the chancellor of Vanderbilt Uni-

versity and recent White House

adviser on campus problems.

Heard asked the President to

recognize that the sources and

scope of campus unrest constitute

"a national emergency, to be ad-

dressed with the sense of urgency

and openness of mind required by

national emergencies."

He urged the President to take the

initiative in seeking to understand

the crisis and alleviate it.

By way of response, Mr. Nixon

told his press conference last week

it was "very shortsighted" for

academics to "put the blame" for

the problems of universities on the

government"

The government is doing its part, he said, by trying to end the war, and the draft, end

pollution and end the concentration

of power in Washington. Let

the universities "do better" in

keeping their students in hand,

he said, and not come crying to

Uncle Sam.

No Surprise

Another American Abducted; Uruguay Seizes Gang Chief

MONTEVideo, Aug. 7 (UPI)—The Tupamaros urban guerrilla group kidnapped a second United States adviser to Uruguay today, only 18 hours before their threatened execution of another American aid official and a Brazilian whom they had seized in two abductions a week ago.

The founder and head of the Tupamaros and three of his key lieutenants were among ten people arrested after a gunfight here later today, the result of a massive police search for the two Americans and the Brazilian.

Police said Raul Sendic, about

New Premier In Italy Sees Union Chiefs

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP)—Emilio Colombo formally took office today as premier, replacing a fellow Christian Democrat, Mariano Rumor.

Mr. Colombo, 50, ended Italy's month-long government crisis yesterday when he presented President Giuseppe Saragat with a list of ministers and accepted a mandate to head a four-party coalition cabinet.

Tomorrow, Mr. Colombo is expected to present a list of 56 undersecretaries for Mr. Saragat's approval. On Monday, debate will begin in Parliament leading to the votes of confidence that Mr. Colombo's government needs for validation. He is assured of obtaining approval since the center-left parties hold a majority in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Colombo had talks today with union leaders and with Renato Lombardi, president of the Italian Association of Industrialists. A spokesman said that Mr. Colombo planned more talks with union leaders tomorrow.

Observers took this to mean that Mr. Colombo, who has been Treasury minister for seven years, would give priority to the economic situation.

The unions immediately indicated that they would not budge on their demands for reform.

A statement released after tonight's talks by the Roman Catholic Italian Confederation of Labor Syndicates said that the unions considered it "essential" that the government agree to negotiate with them any measure affecting economic development, employment and even monetary affairs.

Courts Refuse Bail in Arctic Ice-Floe Killing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP)—Two federal judges refused bail yesterday to Mario J. Escamilla, the Californian accused of killing weather researcher Bennie B. Lighty on Arctic Ice Island T-3 July 16.

Judge Oren Lewis, in Alexandria, Va., said Mr. Escamilla, a U.S. citizen for 11 years, would face "temptations" to flee to his native Mexico if he were allowed to return to his wife and family in Santa Barbara, Calif., to await trial.

The ruling was immediately appealed to Judge Harrison Winter in Baltimore, Md., who declined to overrule Judge Lewis. Judge Winter ordered the matter reviewed by a three-judge appellate panel as soon as possible.

Judge Lewis said he would guarantee the defendant a speedy trial, "probably within 60 days," and offered to have the government fly Mr. Escamilla's attorneys, Leroy Bachelor and William McNamee, to the Arctic Ocean if they wanted to conduct an independent investigation on the ice island.

Train Collision Fatal To 7 in Yugoslavia

LUJULJANA, Yugoslavia, Aug. 7 (AP)—An international express train with 300 passengers on board today slammed into a freight train at Skofja Loka, north of here, killing seven persons and injuring 25.

The Yugoslav news agency reported these killed were all railwaymen. Five of the injured are in serious condition. The head-on, early-morning collision occurred about 200 yards from the railway station.

A Million Allies Save the Day For the Argylls

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Scotland killed Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a regiment of legendary fighters, won a reprieve from the Conservative government yesterday.

The Defense Ministry said the Argylls are among several historic regiments being offered a chance to keep their names alive.

Instead of being disbanded, the regiments may each maintain a company of 120 men that will keep the old regimental title.

The recently ousted Labor government had intended to end the regiments' existence to cut defense costs and streamline the army.

The threat to the Argylls caused protests which resulted in presentation to the Defense Ministry of a save-the-regiment petition with a million signatures.



FACING THE MUSIC—Raymond Galster, whose antics and truck upset Paris police Tuesday night, after giving himself up Friday and being released pending trial.

ALAPALA, Mexico, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—About 2,000 people in Vera Cruz Province fled their homes yesterday when the River Blanco burst its banks and flooded six villages.

The happier fate for the cats results from a compromise worked out by the city, the local prosecutor and the Society for the Protection of Animals.

The city is donating 2.5 acres of land in the suburbs for cats trapped at the Forlanini Tuberculosis Clinic, which has been trying to get rid of the animals for two years.

Manlio Tamburro, a lawyer who heads Rome's human society, talked with enthusiasm today of his plans for the new "cat refuge."

"We will build one house at first, concrete, with an upper floor in seasoned wood, so as to keep out both the heat and cold. There will be water on the ground floor. There will be trees."

88,000 Annual Cost.

"We expect to get some money from the city and some from private contributions. A refrigerator already has been contributed. We figure we'll need 5 million lire."



HIPPIES IN DISNEYLAND—Long-haired youths dancing in a chain through the amusement park yesterday. Associated Press

Police, Hippies Clash at Disneyland; Park Closes Early

By Leroy F. Aarons

DISNEYLAND, Calif., Aug. 7 (WP)—A carefree hippie "invasion" turned sour last night as 100 riot-squad policemen occupied Disneyland's famous Main Street U.S.A. and officials ordered the 74-acre park closed early for the first time in its 15-year history.

At its largest, the invasion force of youths with long hair and beards and girls without bras numbered about 300. All day long the youngsters wandered through the amusement center, at one point behind a brass band, sometimes shouting "Yippieeee," like an Indian war whoop and raising clenched fists.

At about 6:30 p.m. they filed into Town Square, where Main Street begins, and congregated there. The vice-president of Walt Disney Productions pleaded with them to leave, but they refused and started back into the park down Main Street—the main entrance to the amusement center. A line of plain-clothes Disneyland security personnel tried to block the march, but there was a skirmish.

Security guards "are going to be much more careful" in applying the park's personal-appearance admittance standards, a Disneyland spokesman said.

At that point, from a staging area where they had waited all day, police from Anaheim, Fullerton and Costa Mesa emerged to form a phalanx across Main Street, blocking it from the rest of the park.

Tourists appeared utterly bewildered by the sudden appearance of police with helmets, guns and 2 1/2-foot batons, on a street whose old-fashioned shops and old-time movie house evoke a peaceful small-town America. A few of the youthful marchers were seized and taken off. Then loudspeakers announced the decision to close the park, and an estimated 30,000 tourists were ushered out.

The park opened at the normal hour this morning. Officials said that uniformed Anaheim police kept watch from nonpublic areas in the park and that the Disneyland security force had been increased.

Security guards "are going to be much more careful" in applying the park's personal-appearance standards, a Disneyland spokesman said.

He added, however, that long hair alone would not bar anyone from the park.

Disneyland officials had tried for the entire day to avoid such a confrontation. It was considered so serious a threat to Disneyland's image as an international tourist attraction that both the president and executive vice-president of Walt Disney Productions were on hand the entire time.

Visitors Searched

It was the most uglytastic Disneyland had been in its 15-year, 90-million-visitor history. For weeks underground newspapers across the country had been advertising a yippie invasion of Disneyland on Aug. 6—coinciding with the 25th anniversary of the A-bombing of Hiroshima. "Rumor has it that up to 100,000 dope-crazed, bikini Yippies and Yippie-sympathizers will converge on the all-American playground," read one story.

By yesterday morning nervous policemen were searching everybody who looked suspicious. Disneyland relaxed its rules

against long hair on men some time ago, but security wouldn't let anyone in carrying underground literature or with holes in their trousers or without a shirt or shoes.

Then came the report there were about 75 Yippies sitting on Captain Hook's pirate ship in Fantasyland.

And there they were. "Liberating" the imitation three-masted schooner which doubles as a tuna-fish restaurant. But they weren't Yippies, not in the Jerry Rubin-Abbie Hoffman guerrilla sense, but just a bunch of long-haired teeny-boppers who had read the ads and decided to come down for a good time.

"Listen, fellas," said Disney vice-president E. Cardon Walker, cupping his hands to reach the upper deck. "Help me and more around a bit, won't you? You don't like ships. You're going to get seasick."

It was time for something else anyway, and there was this brass band coming down the street. Then to Tom Sawyer's Island, where they played frisbee and smoked dope.

British Troops Fail to Rout Londonderry Crowd With Gas

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Aug. 7 (UPI)—British troops fired CS nausea gas today into a crowd of Catholic youths who had attacked a patrol with stones, an army spokesman said.

At least two persons were arrested.

It was the third successive night of trouble in Londonderry and the eighth straight night of violence in Northern Ireland.

Despite warnings, about 150 youths on Rossville Street, on the fringe of the Catholic Bogside area, refused to disperse, and the soldiers charged them with batons, the spokesman said.

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The league said the Nepalese Red Cross has exhausted its resources in helping 20,000 homeless people. Floods in East Pakistan already affect four million people, the league said, and local resources are on the point of exhaustion.

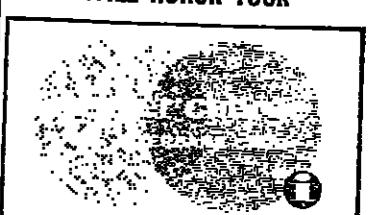
Aid Asked on Floods In Nepal, E. Pakistan

GENEVA, Aug. 7 (UPI)—The League of Red Cross Societies today appealed for assistance for multitudes of people left homeless by floods and landslides caused by monsoon rains in Nepal and East Pakistan.

The league said the Nepalese Red Cross has exhausted its resources in helping 20,000 homeless people. Floods in East Pakistan already affect four million people, the league said, and local resources are on the point of exhaustion.

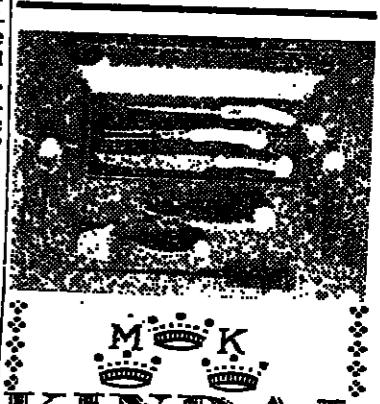
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Greece Sees Albanian Pact As Step to Restoring Links

ATHENS, Aug. 7 (UPI)—The start, with eventual diplomatic relations, he said. He emphasized that there had been no political developments since the trade contacts and said: "Diplomatic relations would be a distant thing."

The spokesman said that the disputed Epirus region, a Greek-speaking community in southern Albania, would not be a major roadblock to the resumption of relations between the two neighbors.

"The government is not asking for the question of Epirus to be solved but only that Albania give minority rights to the Greek community there," the spokesman said.

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Mr. Hardwick went to New York with Mr. Ellington and drummer Sonny Green and became a key member of the Ellington band in its formative years. He left the band in 1928 to form his own group but returned in 1932 as lead altoist.

He was the composer of such Ellington tunes as "Sophisticated Lady" and "In a Sentimental Mood."

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THE ART MARKET: Things Are Seldom What They Seem

By Soren Meiklin

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Last week Christie's and Sotheby's produced their end-of-season statistics and announced their 1969-70 turnover figures (IHT, Aug. 1-2). Christie's reported a 21 percent increase this year. Sotheby's announced a combined turnover (with Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York) of \$20,347,341 (\$86,333,618), or up about \$12 million over last season's announced turnover.

One might thus be led to believe that everything is better in this best of all possible worlds, with a continuing upward trend in all categories of objets d'art. Such, however, is not the case. The picture is less than rosy. In fact, it is far more complicated than mere figures can suggest, for the art market is undergoing profound changes that may, in the long run, alter its present structures.

Until about last Easter, the situation was roughly equivalent to that of the previous season. In other words, the supply of high-quality works of art tended to decrease and the prices to go up, although at a more moderate pace than in 1968-69. The most expensive category, works by the Impressionist masters, was being slowly replaced by some next-best: pointillists, post-Impressionists, fauves, expressionists.

Take, for example, the Dec. 10, 1969, sale at Sotheby's, one of the finer sales of Impressionists and modern masters during the season, with a typical blend of well-known masters and lesser artists. It included such absolute masterpieces as "Les Trois Danseuses-Jupes Jaunes" (32 by 25 3/4 inches), which went for \$288,000, a moderate price in view of the quality of the picture painted by the recognized giant, Edouard Degas. There were also far more modest achievements, such as a landscape called "La Fossette" by the post-Impressionist artist Maximilien Luce, which sold for \$25,000.

Passing Muster

And, indeed, the major minor combination was revealing, for one could see a Eugene Boudin, whose work has recently been com-

mercially discovered, rise higher, at \$98,400, than a very fine landscape by the long-recognized Alfred Sisley, whose "Les Tapis de Chemin de Fer" was knocked down at \$52,800.

Some works which would have been thought unsalable only two years before thus managed to pass muster. At the same sale—or rather as a postscript later that same day—an incredibly bad portrait by Emma Schuttelecker made \$94, while a seascape by the virtually unknown (to the non-specialist) Alfred Stevens fetched \$1,200. A vague whiff of Impressionism, plus the gauzy atmosphere created by the presence of the masterpieces earlier in the morning, had no doubt helped.

Generally speaking, between October, 1969, and March, 1970, previously neglected sectors became more expensive as the better-known objects became less obtainable. English pottery and Victorian furniture in England, Art Nouveau and posters all over the world, increased steadily in price.

I think the first signs of a more sober attitude on the part of buyers became apparent about mid-March. In France, at the Hotel Drouot, the run-of-the-mill items, from pictures to objets d'art, began to fetch slightly lower prices. Dealers whispered to each other that more and more lots were failing to reach the reserve prices set by sellers and were having to be withdrawn. This, of course, cannot be checked, for French auctioneers seldom release any figures concerning the objects which are "bought in," as the phrase goes. In England, too, the atmosphere became slightly gloomier. In fields that are traditionally weaker because buyers are fewer—fields such as archaeology—prices for rather ordinary objects were rather low.

Then came the Easter lull when sales are always less numerous, followed by the third round of sales with the first big auctions in mid-April. At Christie's, on April 14, a remarkable Matisse made \$75,000 and an even better still-life by Cézanne, \$64,000. Neither price was really high. But they were both still honorable. Significantly, a very fine landscape by a master who is appreciated only by a handful of connoisseurs, the 19th-century romantic Georges Michel of the French school, sold for very little money (\$3,500) in spite of its quality, in spite of its having been exhibited at the Royal Academy in December 1949.

January 1960. Similar observations could be made about most sales in London and Paris: the lesser or not-so-well-known objects were going down in price.

First Signs

In June came the first indications of a real crisis. In Paris on June 17, two remarkable Sisleys were offered for sale at Gallerie. One of them was a perfect example of the sort of picture that is commercially desirable. It was called "Le Givre à Venise" (Frost at Venice), had been bought from the artist by Durand-Ruel and was reportedly sold by the latter to its present owners. It had hardly been seen by anyone and was a masterpiece. According to a dealer, the price (\$74,000) was inferior by 20 percent to the price it would have made the year before. In fact, it is generally thought that the picture had been bought in.

A week later on June 24 came an important sale of old masters at Sotheby's in London. It was of the highest order, artistically speaking. But, in commercial terms, it was hardly a success. A superb portrait by the Dutch 17th-century master Frans Hals, as good as anything the Dutch museums can offer, was bought in for only \$212,000 (\$288,000) or two-thirds of the 1969 price. A spokesman for Sotheby's pointed out that the 1969 price had been unusually high due to fierce competitive bidding between two collectors. Be that as it may, several other pictures of equal importance failed to find buyers—a major Van Dyck, among them.

Two days later another sale of old masters at Christie's showed that the crisis was genuine. As in every sale, of course, there were ups and downs. While the German primitives sold badly in the morning, the world record for a Guardi was broken in the afternoon. What counted, however, was that some important works remained unsold. At the time, one had a feeling that the sale might have been damaged by some awkward wrangling over the accuracy of the description "Adenauer Collection," which had been applied to the pictures. Looking back now, it seems safe to say that the failure was not due to doubts about provenance, but rather to a general weakening of the market.

The final seasonal sales last month in London did little to modify this general impression. Again, some records were broken at Christie's—A Charles II silver inkpot, for example, fetched \$187,000, considerably more than the most optimistic estimates. And Sotheby's sale of silver went extremely well. But while records make fine stories, they do not make a market. The average trend is what really matters and, just now, it is not favorable. Further-



Portrait by Frans Hals.

more, the trade is beginning to feel the pinch in Paris and London alike. It must be remembered that far more objets d'art are sold by dealers than at auction. No statistics are available, of course, for no dealer would dream of releasing detailed figures concerning his own business to the general public.

There are two main reasons for the unfavorable state of affairs. One is doubtless temporary: the stock market crisis in America has taken its toll on the art market and continuing uncertainty has done nothing to improve the picture. The second reason is more permanent: the art market is now undergoing structural changes on all levels. I shall discuss these later and will attempt to determine the effect these are likely to have on the forthcoming season.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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Position based on the Continent and will entail complete responsibility for the corporate function. European experience and/or language ability extremely desirable.

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Art in London

The Real Quality of British Work

LONDON, Aug. 7.—One of the most enchanting exhibitions to be staged by the Arts Council of Great Britain is now to be seen at the Camden Arts Center, Arkwright Road, NW3 (nearest subway, Finchley Road, Bakerloo Line), and it is well worth the journey from central London.

Entitled "Decade 1920-1930," it surveys British art in those ten years. Brilliantly arranged and informatively catalogued, it covers all the worthwhile British names of that period—Sickert, Christopher Wood,

Duncan Grant, Matthew Smith, Wyndham Lewis, Edward Wadsworth, John Armstrong, the brothers Nash, the brothers Spencer, C. R. W. Nevinson, Mark Gertler and the early Ben Nicholson among painters, Dobson, Underwood, Steer, and the early Moore and Hepworth among sculptors.

Even this list of names, by no means exhaustive, is indicative of the quality and variety of art in Britain in the 1920s, which in any country with a proper visual tradition would have been made so much of that it

Europe would be resounding with its fame. This show runs through Aug. 30; be sure to pay it a visit and view the real quality of art, even in modern Britain.

** *

The summer exhibition at the Banquet Gallery, 8 Cork Street, W.1, contains a number of the same names but continues with a very wide selection of other foreigners, and more recent British works. Especially notable among these are the recent bronzes of Michael Arthurs, drawings by Keith Vaughan, oils by André Derain, and a painting by André Diderot shown to have an exhibition in Florence with Vacarino, typical watercolors by Josef Herman and drawings by Augustus John, some Minton drawings, a John Coxon oil, and two brilliant watercolors by Edward Burra.

** *

Art in Spain

Brazilian and Spaniard Share Honors in Ibiza

By Sheila Anne de Barry.

IBIZA, Spain, Aug. 7.—The fourth Ibiza biennial has proved to be a very disappointing exhibition of work from 25 countries housed in the beautiful old walls of the city.

The first prize for painting was shared by a Brazilian, Paolo da Rocha, and a Spaniard, Arturo Haras. Da Rocha's composition of different colored open boxes has movable cubes of the same color in the center of each—yellow, purple, green, brown, blue, red—in a white frame. This was the only original exhibit. Haras's entry was a black and white dish of fruit, menaced by a bright red apple.

The standard of the graphics was higher, and the most impressive work in this field, apart from Tadeo Barba of Germany who won first prize, was from South America. The architectural prize was deservedly won by Rosemarie Moreno and Jaime Montaner of the Seville School of Architecture for their excellent model and plans for a Cultural Youth Center in Ibiza. The exhibition will be on view until Sept. 30.

Other exhibitions now on view include:

Museo de Arte y Costumbres de Ibiza, 2 Plaza de los Desamparados, Ibiza, permanent.

Street scenes of Ibiza, figuratively painted: the white buildings with their shadows against the blue cloudy sky. Pleasant but not exciting.

Enrique Sánchez, Xuña, Plaza de los Desamparados 4, Ibiza. To September.

Paintings and woodcuts of the history of Ibiza in relief and unexpected colors, the woodcuts on brown wrapping paper, by Colombian Sánchez, or ironic interpretations of "Las Meninas" by Velázquez or the Mona Lisa. His oils integrate sculpture, painting and graphics in optical illusion, and express his belief in man's need for spiritual reform. Strange and unusual use of color and white by Bartolozzi.

Ferrer Guardia, Galeria Sa Carro, Plaza de los Desamparados, Ibiza. To September.

Street scenes of Ibiza, figuratively painted: the white buildings with their shadows against the blue cloudy sky. Pleasant but not exciting.

** *

The Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, the scene of a rather unusual exhibition through Oct. 4, entitled "200 Years of Spode," Josiah Spode, the founder of the famous pottery company.

** *

One of Miss Darrieux's best moments is the scene in which her father—projected on film—abandons her. Facing the audience, without words, without ever verging on the material, she makes you feel the young girl's loss. For one of the few times, one gets a glimpse of what made Coco Coco.

** *

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23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

Edify Communion: 8:30

Nursery School: 10:30

Choral Service & Sermon: 10:45

Canon James McNamee

Welcome: 12:15

Episcopal—All Denominations invited

** *

THE AMERICAN CHURCH

65 Rue d'Orsay, Paris-7e.

Morning Worship: 11:00

Nursery care: 11:00

Dr. John Killigan, preaching

E. J. Pendleton, Organist

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** *

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16 Rue de la Croisette, Paris 7e.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 8-9, 1970

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Cornfeld Threatens a Proxy Fight

Seeks Key Post
in IOS Affairs

By Jonathan C. Randal
GENEVA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Barney Cornfeld, today threatened a potentially destructive proxy fight against the board of directors of Investors Overseas Services, rehanded him to a key management position in the offshore mutual fund empire he founded 14 years ago.

Less than three months after he was ousted out of the IOS director's chair in order to improve the director's image with the financial establishment, Mr. Cornfeld said he holds "proxies and options for over half the equity" in IOS.

He has complete control of IOS, "and it's just a matter of time before I come back and the world knows it."

A virtual declaration of war against the management of Sir Eric diamond White, who replaced him as chairman in May, Mr. Cornfeld castigated the 27-man board as "essentially lame duck administration" consisting "mostly of old men."

Mr. Cornfeld indicated the board's reaction to his comeback design to resume IOS was "acted calmly at their meeting today at the company's 10 percent of IOS stock."

Brokers Bemoan Milan's Annual Shutdown of Bourse

MILAN, Aug. 7 (AP).—The Milan Stock Exchange had its session today before its annual two-week summer recess as brokers moaned loudly over the interruption of operations at a particularly favorable moment.

Stock prices closed today in clear upward trend, influenced by the solution of the internal political crisis through the establishment of a government headed by Emilio Colombo the treasury minister in the last government.

"The market would strengthen and continue an upward trend if it weren't for the interruption for the summer vacation," one broker noted.

Fear Sudden Developments
"You can have sudden political or economic developments that may require operations on

At the annual general meeting in Toronto June 30, Mr. Cornfeld failed to win re-election to the board of directors.

Despite his virulent language, Mr. Cornfeld was seen launching a line on Lake Geneva. When informed that other sources felt the board had been cool to his plan, Mr. Cornfeld said they were "just a bunch of men worried about their jobs."

In a series of telephone interviews from his own lakeside villa after presenting his case, Mr. Cornfeld stressed that he demanded a "return to a key position on management and on this point there can be no compromise."

Other key elements of his plan included \$10 million of cash backing from the Hyatt Hotel operating chain and a major "investor product"—a South California real estate venture in "drama city"—for IOS' sole purpose to promote. Additionally, Hyatt would provide \$10 million in a line of credit.

He based his proxy fight threat on the corporation law of Canada, where the parent IOS company is incorporated. The law, he contend, entitles him to call a special stockholders meeting to regain control because he owns more than 10 percent of IOS stock.

Nonetheless, and despite the two, the two men have little use for each other, judging from their earlier public statements.

In an interview in New York this summer, Sir Eric took a swipe at Mr. Cornfeld's steadfastly anti-establishment life style which runs to castles, pretty girls, horses, beards and private jet planes. "I prefer to do my swinging more in my business than in my private life," Sir Eric said when he still held hopes of quickly lining up establishment financial support for IOS.

Without actually naming Mr. Cornfeld, Sir Eric added that some officers' "rather extravagant and flamboyant image is not calculated to fire the type of confidence investors want."

He added that "it would be difficult to find a greater contrast than between himself and Mr. Cornfeld—who returned the compliment in another interview after the two exchanged the floor by saying: "I don't think I would trust Sir Eric again."

Hyatt Denial
BURLINGAME, Calif., Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Hyatt Corp. denied today a report that it is negotiating with Mr. Cornfeld.

Hyatt Corp. is not now nor does it plan to become involved with Mr. Cornfeld or IOS, the company said.

Company Reports
Allegany Power System Inc.
Year ¹⁹⁷⁰ ¹⁹⁶⁹
Revenue (millions) 139.1 126.2
Profits (millions) 22.31 20.94
Per Share 1.07 1.02

Anderson-Clayton
Year ¹⁹⁷⁰ ¹⁹⁶⁹
Revenue (millions) 639.06 504.63
Profits (millions) 4.50 3.10
Per Share 0.12 0.09

^{* Before extraordinary charge of \$2.7 million which resulted in a net loss of \$6.6 million.}
Keystone Consolidated
Year ¹⁹⁷⁰ ¹⁹⁶⁹
Revenue (millions) 205.16 183.21
Profits (millions) 3.97 4.57
Per Share 2.11 2.49

^{** Includes extraordinary gain of \$21.0 million.}
Norton Co.
Year ¹⁹⁷⁰ ¹⁹⁶⁹
Revenue (millions) 55.36 50.63
Profits (millions) 5.2 5.3
Per Share 0.54 0.56

Revenue (millions) 189.7 172.3
Profits (millions) 7.20 6.41
Per Share 1.34 1.50

Tapco Nornes Inc.
Year ¹⁹⁷⁰ ¹⁹⁶⁹
Revenue (millions) 52.6 44.8
Profits (millions) 2.30 3.50
Per Share 0.41 0.73

^{* Restated by company.}

No Major Acquisition in Over a Year

G & W: Kicking the Conglomerate Habit

By John F. Lawrence

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—What does a well known conglomerate do when being a conglomerate isn't the thing anymore?

It quite acquiring new operations and worries about operating what it has.

That is what is going on at Gulf & Western Industries these days. Like a man who has successfully given up smoking, an executive of the company remarks proudly, "We haven't made a major acquisition in well over a year."

Quite a Change

It is quite a change for a company which, between 1964 and 1969, acquired about 80 companies and boosted its total assets to \$22 billion from \$10 million.

The change is a product of the times. The cost of borrowing is high.

The government has expressed some opposition to conglomerates and G & W has reached the size where various government agencies would tend to look closely at its mergers.

to sell off earlier acquisitions to stay alive.

G & W has escaped that fate thanks to the relatively long-term nature of its gigantic debt and the low interest rates it was able to get. G & W raised much of its capital before the worst of the money pinch. What short-term corporate debt it has sold are secured by lines of bank credit, the company said.

The company's debt rocketed to more than \$600 million from less than \$100 million between 1964 and 1969 and its annual interest expense to \$64 million from \$14 million.

But most of its debt does not mature during this decade.

Meanwhile, the key to making a heavy debt load pay off is rising earnings.

G & W has managed to keep earnings on the up side despite the general deterioration of the economy. It is expected to earn \$2.25 a share for the fiscal year which ended July 31. That compares with \$2 a share in fiscal 1969 before a gain on the sale of securities.

© Los Angeles Times



PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John A. Gilbert, assistant vice-president of Temant-New York, has been appointed managing director of its associated company, Temco Europe in Belgium.

Gulf Oil Co.-Eastern Hemisphere, the co-ordinating headquarters for operations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, has appointed South African-born M.R.J. Wyllie as its executive vice-president. He will be based in London.

Frank L. Pyle, whom Mr. Wyllie replaces, has been named worldwide coordinator-chemicals for the parent organization in Pittsburgh.

R. J. Reynolds Expands Into Oil Business

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—R. J. Reynolds Industries Inc., the nation's largest cigarette manufacturer, announced yesterday its entrance into the oil business by agreeing to acquire American Independent Oil Co. for an undisclosed amount of cash.

This is Reynolds' first venture into the oil industry and the first time that any of the cigarette manufacturers have diversified into this field. Reynolds had previously diversified into several other areas.

Since the Surgeon General's report in 1964, which linked cigarette smoking with various illnesses, the cigarette producers have been rapidly moving into other fields.

Estimated Sales Gain

Sales last year of American Independent Oil were \$30 million. It is estimated that in the first six months of this year sales of the company were about \$20 million.

The company's principal source of oil is in the neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, from which it gets approximately 100,000 barrels a day.

It also participates in an international group of companies sharing oil rights in Iran. Its share in that consortium amounts to about 28,000 barrels a day.

The company is also exercising exploration rights in Ecuador and Abu Dhabi, in the Persian Gulf. Its principal sales are to other oil companies.

An executive of American Independent Oil said Phillips Oil, Ashland Oil and Signal Oil and Gas and five other oil companies owned all the stock in American Independent Oil. He said that their interests will be sold to Reynolds.

R. J. Reynolds Industries is the newly formed parent company of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Other subsidiaries are engaged in such industries as aluminum and packaging, food and beverages, corn refining and containerized freight.

One reason for the increase in foreign dollar holdings could be seen elsewhere in the reserve statement yesterday. Major New York banks reduced their borrowings in the Eurodollar market. It seems clear that a substantial portion of the Eurodollars being repaid is finding its way into the coffers of foreign central banks. They, in turn, are investing the funds in the New York money market.

Money Supply Growth Rate Accelerated

But Analysts Doubt Change in Fed Policy

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—The rate of expansion in money and bank credit accelerated rapidly in the last few weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

But despite the higher rate of growth, analysts expressed doubt that this reflected any fundamental change in the Federal Reserve System's policy of "moderate" monetary expansion.

The Treasury is currently in the process of refunding \$6.5 billion in maturing debt, they noted, adding that, during such periods, the money managers traditionally follow a "keep cool" policy that seeks to avoid major changes in credit conditions.

The rapid rate of monetary expansion in recent weeks, bankers said, most likely reflected the aftermath of the crisis in the money markets that followed the reorganization move by the Penn Central Transportation Co. in late June.

One characteristic of this period, they asserted, has been a marked shift of lending from the open market to the commercial banking system, which has inflated the broad measures of money and credit without, however, increasing the total net expansion of credit in the economy.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, meanwhile, published a chart showing that at least through the third week of July, the problems of the commercial paper market had subsided markedly.

Commercial Paper Figures

According to this presentation, total commercial paper outstanding other than that sold by bank holding companies and their affiliates dropped roughly \$3 billion from June 24 to July 15, but the market recovered in the week ended July 22 and rebounded about \$260 million.

Internationally, foreign central banks and official organizations continued to increase their holdings of U.S. government securities at a rapid rate. The total of such securities held in custody by the N.Y. Fed increased \$408 million last week (the 13th increase in the last 14 weeks) for a total gain of almost \$1.9 billion. Overall, these custody holdings now amount to

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N.Y.'s Mini Peace Rally Dampened

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—A sleepy Wall Street burst to life for a brief period this afternoon in response to the announcement of a 90-day cease-fire in the Middle East. Trading was heavy during it once again was a typical Friday.

But the upsurge and the New York Stock Exchange's ticket tape at

times lagged behind transactions across newswires at about 1:45 p.m., just as many traders were preparing to slip away early for the weekend. Fifteen minutes earlier the Dow Jones industrial average had managed to eke out a gain of only 0.20 for the session.

By 2 p.m. the bellwether indicator had slipped up to a gain of 5.07 and that was boosted to nearly 7 points before the rally ran out of steam under the weight of profit-taking. The Dow was up only 2.88 at 728.70 at the bell.

With the ticker tape running as much as two minutes behind floor transactions during the upsurge, market volume rose sharply. At 1 p.m. turnover for the session totaled a meager 49 million shares, only slightly ahead of yesterday's 47 million at the comparable point.

But by 3 p.m. the volume was running nearly 2 million shares ahead of the day-easier pace. At the close, total volume was 2.37 million shares, the heaviest of the week and substantially from yesterday's 1.56 million.

Of the 1,516 issues traded, 688 posted advances, 505 declined and 345 finished unchanged. Ten stocks managed to reach new highs for 1970, while 29 sank to lows. Prior to the rally the number of winners and losers had been about even.

The NYSE index mirrored the Dow. At 1 p.m. it was unchanged for the session. It had a gain of 0.20 by 2 p.m. and then fell back to finish with a rise of 0.11 at 14.37. Standard & Poor's 500 closed at 77.28, up 0.20, after being up 0.03 at 77.25.

Petroleum stocks were the major beneficiaries of the cease-fire news.

Jersey Standard jumped 2 1/4 to 84 1/4, Continental leaped 1 1/2 and finished at 20. Marathon rose 1 1/4 to 23 and Occidental Petroleum climbed 1 1/8 to 16.

Tender Offer Rejected

North American Car, which will recommend rejection of a tender offer by Flying Tiger, added 1/8 at 14 1/8. The issue gained 3 for the week. Flying Tiger gained 5/8 at 14 7/8—down 1/4 for the week.

Declines Judgment

Asked if the fact that unemployment is no higher than two months ago confirmed White House claims that the business slowdown has bottomed out, Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics Harold Goldstein declined to make a judgment.

He did counsel keeping a close eye on the average work week, which has recorded small gains of 0.1 hour in each of the last two months. Should this sensitive indicator, which tends to foreshadow moves in the general economy, keep moving up in the months ahead, it could signal a turnaround in business conditions, he said.

Unemployment actually dropped 160,000 to a total of 4.5 million in July. But this is a much smaller drop than usual for the month and after seasonal correction the jobless total rose 275,000.

J&L Raises Prices

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. increased its ton mill prices by 5 cents a base box as of Oct. 1, following the lead set by U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel earlier this week.

WHO IN THE

WORLD KNOWS

about international real

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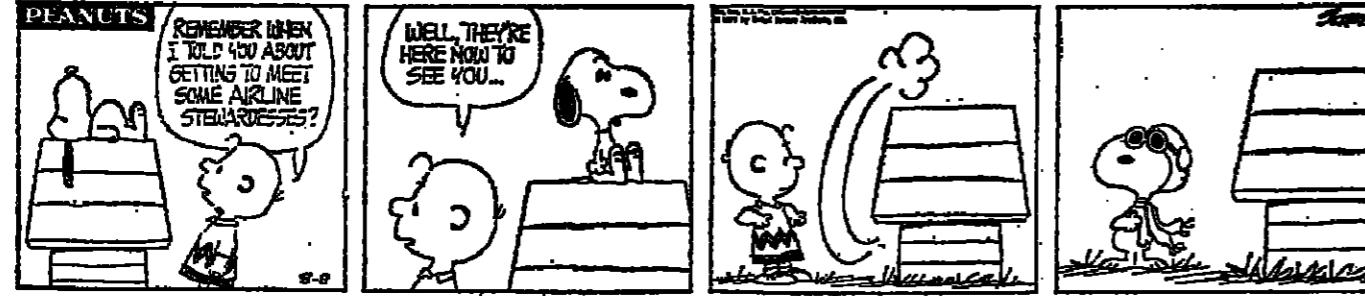
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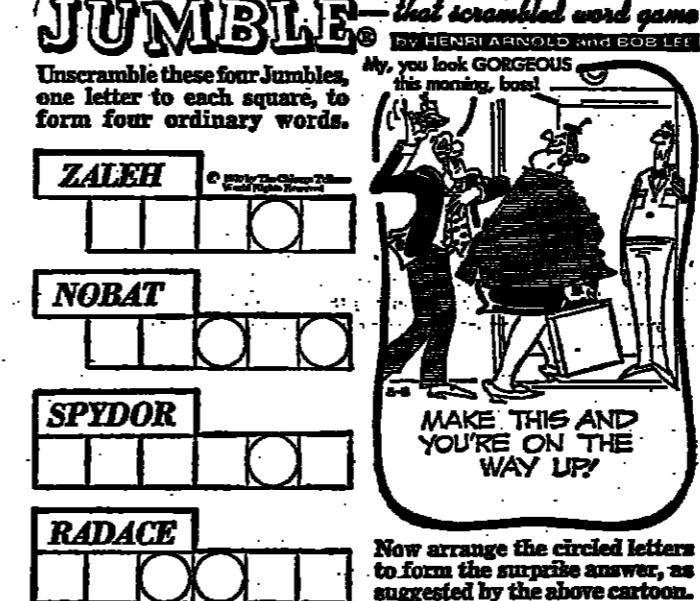
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



HOW COME I'M ALWAYS GLADDER TO SEE YOU THAN YOU ARE TO SEE ME?



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

AN.

(Answers Monday)

Jumble: HEDGE SCOUR MALTER UNLESS

Answer: What politicians who promise pie in the sky often do—USE YOUR DOUGH

Wednesday's Jumble:

Yesterday's Jumble: HEDGE SCOUR MALTER UNLESS

Answer: What politicians who promise pie in the sky often do—USE YOUR DOUGH

Wednesday's Jumble:

Yesterday's Jumble: HEDGE SCOUR MALTER UNLESS

Answer: What politicians who promise pie in the sky often do—USE YOUR DOUGH

BOOKS

TIME AND AGAIN

By Jack Finney. Simon & Schuster. 338 pp. \$7.50

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

We all have our favorite age. I have long thought that it would be very pleasant to be a fifth-century BC Athenian, with a handful of Phoenician slaves to do the household chores and an uncomplaining wife to rear the kids. Rising early and shaking the dust of the slums off my feet, I'd wander off to the agora, take in a neat wrestling match or two in the stadium or watch a couple of stylish discoboloi, and then, after a leisurely lunch and bath, listen to that old gadfly Socrates provide an afternoon's entertainment: "Tell me, Charmides, is not readiness of the mind a sort of nobleness of the soul . . . ?" If I were Charmides, I'd take my time answering that one.

A man could live pretty decently in 18th-century London, too, provided someone back home harvested the crop and paid rent on the ancestral acres. If the old pater had a government sinecure or two, that wouldn't hurt either. I'd get John Cleland to show me the sights. In between I'd loll around the coffeehouses and maybe catch the irascible Dr. Johnson turning on his young friend: "Sir, you have but two topics, yourself and me. I am sick of both."

Jack Finney has a favorite age, too, New York City in the 1880s, and out of his interests he has fashioned a fanciful novel, a blend of science fiction, nostalgia, mystery and acid commentary on supergovernment and its henchmen. The ingredients have not been entirely homogenized, and (to mix the metaphor a little), some of the jumblery shows. But his book is an inviting and highly readable piece of seasonal entertainment.

Si Morley, a painter who is only a cog in a large advertising agency, is tapped by the military for a highly secret project. After some testing and other buggermuggery, Si is let in on the thinking behind the enterprise. Suppose, the head of the operation tells him, suppose time is not a sequence but a simultaneity, with the past, present and future existing at the same instant. Time then, it is explained to him, would be like a river, the future a bend in the waterway to come, the past also a bend a little way back. Therefore, if a way could be found to go back, a man could live as easily in the past as in the present. Of course, he would have no right to monkey with that past or become involved with it or anything that could change the course of history.

Si agrees to join the project and picks his own favorite period: New York City in 1882. There are reasons; they include a mysterious and cryptic letter that was mailed in 1882 and a troubling death and funeral never convincingly explained. Si works to locate the clues that will help clear up both the letter and the death. Working out of the famous Dakota apartments on Central Park West, Si manages to make his way back to his chosen year, find the people he is after, and, contrary to orders, does get involved with them. The plot becomes more and more involved, the mysteries thicker, the solutions more unexpected. The roster includes a blackmailing

Mr. Lask is a book review for The New York Times.

Bergman to Direct First Film in Eng.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Ingmar Bergman will direct and produce his first English-language feature, an original screen drama, that he wrote under the title "Touch."

It will star Elliott Gould, his first foreign film, Rita Tushingham and Max von Sydow, both of whom are regular Bergman pictures.

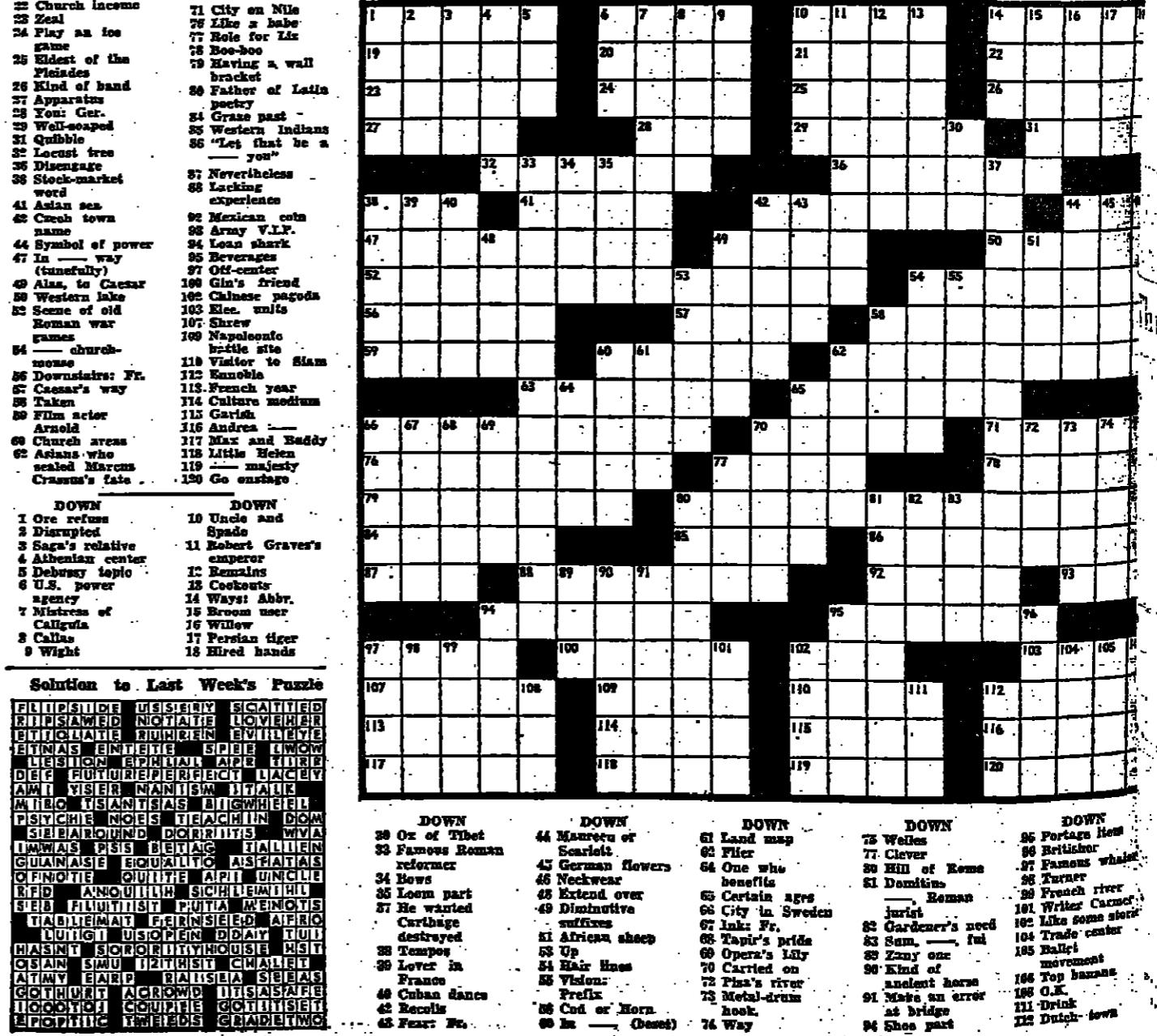
With a budget reported to \$1.5 million, "The Touch" will made in a production arm of American Broadcasting Pictures, the film branch of the American Broadcast Companies, Inc.

Edited by

WILL WEN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ROMAN HOLIDAY—By Philip K. Yonitzin



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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San Francisco on Way to 2d—Again

Pitchers Help Giants, Pirates

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT)—For most of this season, the San Francisco Giants and the Pittsburgh Pirates have been pitching superstars. Suddenly, however, their pitchers are making them weaklings. There is one difference, though. Whereas the Pirates, with the help of their pitchers, have increased their lead in the National League's Eastern Division, the opposite is true. How well their pitchers can hope only to reach second place, a spot they already occupy by way of squatters' rights (they've finished second for five straight seasons).

With Frank Rebever posting his team's fourth straight complete game, the Giants downed Cincinnati, 9-3, yesterday, and a few hours later, the Pirates—behind their third and fourth consecutive complete games—swept a double-

header from Philadelphia, 4-0 and 5-3.

Before Skip Pittcock, Juan Marichal, Gaylord Perry and Rebever put together the string of completed games, Giant starters hadn't completed more than two games in succession.

But now, as Don McMahon, the team's No. 1 reliever, said: "We've never had it this good. I hope it keeps up. We all could use the rest."

The Reds got to Rebever for ten hits, but the Giants made the 26-year-old right-hander a big lead in the first inning when Willie McCovey and Frank Johnson each slugged a three-run homer.

The Pirates, meanwhile, increased their lead over the Mets to 2 1/2 games as Dock Ellis and Bruce Dal Canton pitched a pair of six-hitters.

Cardinals 2, Mets 1. St. Louis raked Tom Seaver for

Black Manager Is Forecast For Baseball Within 3 Years

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7 (AP)—The major leagues will have a black baseball manager within the next three years and Willie Mays, Ernie Banks and Manny Ramirez are the leading candidates, a national organization on race relations has predicted.

The forecast was made by the Race Relations Information Center, with headquarters here, a private, non-profit body that gathers and distributes information on race problems.

The RRIC said in a special report on "Blacks in Pro Sports" that it had been informed by one executive that all 24 big-league teams had been instructed by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn to recruit and develop minority personnel for executive positions.

The commissioner had no immediate comment.

Jackie Robinson, the first Negro to break into major-league baseball, has been the most critical of the game for passing over worthy black personnel for administrative jobs.

"Blacks in all three sports say that only on the super-star level are the races equal," Bernard E. Garnett, who compiled the report, stated.

The average run-of-the-mill player, they contend, is likely to be paid less than his white teammate with comparable skill, coached less attentively, given less opportunity to play and discriminated more sternly for an infraction than white teammates.

The report added: "Black baseball players insist that many in their ranks have contributed tremendously to the game and, thus, are entitled to advancement." Hank Aaron and Frank Robinson among them. They are also among the most outspoken now active.

Leo Durocher, manager of the Chicago Cubs, could be replaced by Banks, the report added, and Maury Willi will manage in Mexico for experience aimed at moving up in case Walter Alston of the Los Angeles Dodgers takes a front office position.

The report listed as other potential managers among the blacks Jim Gilliam of Los Angeles, Larry Doby of Montreal and Elston Howard of the New York Yankees, all now coaches as well as retired veterans Bill White and George Crowe.

ABA-NBA Merger Is Unlikely To Be Completed for a Year

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—National Basketball Association owners were told yesterday by Commissioner Walter Kennedy that the proposed merger with the rival American Basketball Association may be at least a year away because of the election year confrontation with Congress.

The proposed merger of the two pro leagues, which have been engaged in a costly talent war, has been held in abeyance under a New York court order pending possible enabling legislation by Congress, such as permitted the merger of the National and American Football Leagues.

Also, the NBA Players Association has a suit against the merger being held in abeyance until congressional action.

Kennedy, who described himself as the "quarterback" in steering the issue to Congress, told the owners at the annual summer meeting:

"I do not contemplate that we will be able to get legislation acted upon during this session of Congress. This is an election year which means a short term, possibly for several members of the Judiciary Committee in both houses and other Congressmen up for reelection."

Kennedy said the format of the bill to be drafted has been "roughed out" but is not yet in shape for presentation to the proper congressional sources.

"I would assume the merger is a year away, with the possibility that it might develop for the 1971-72 season," said Kennedy, who added that NBA owners still must formally approve the merger of the two leagues.

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Art Buchwald

The Kid-Swappers

Art Buchwald took off for Tahiti before anyone could catch him. He left behind what he claims are some of his more memorable columns.

WASHINGTON.—Nobody likes it to talk about it, but there is a lot of kid-swapping going on in the United States. It isn't going on just in the suburbs or the small towns, but in the larger cities as well.

I hadn't realized how prevalent kid-swapping was until I moved to Washington. One night I came home from the office, and instead of finding my dark-haired little beauties, I discovered a seven-year-old blonde stranger doing the twist.

"Who's she?" I asked my wife.

"That's Ann Lindsay. She's staying here for the night with Connie."

"Where's Jennifer?" I asked. "She's sleeping at Priscilla's house, because Ann Lindsay's sleeping here."

"Who's Priscilla?"

"Jennifer didn't know her last name, but she says she's her best friend."

"That's nice. Where is Joel?"

"He's sleeping at his friend's... E.J. He said if Jennifer can sleep somewhere else so can he."

"Where does that leave us?" I asked my wife.

"Well, we had three to start with, we got rid of two for the night and we gained one, so we're only short one."

"It saves on food," I agreed.

"Not really," my wife said. "We had fish tonight, but Ann Lindsay doesn't like fish, so I had to go out and get her a steak. Then when Connie saw Ann was getting a steak she wanted one, too."

"I wouldn't mind having a steak myself," I said.

"You can't. Somebody's got to eat the fish."

The next weekend when I came home, Connie was missing, but Jennifer and Joel had E.J.

At eight o'clock I ordered them all to bed.

"E.J.'s father lets him watch television until midnight every night," Joel, who is nine years old, said.

"Is that true, E.J.?" I asked. "Sometimes later," E.J. said without batting an eye.

"When I stayed at E.J.'s last week," Joel said. "We didn't go to bed until two in the morning."

"My parents don't like me to go to bed early," E.J. said, "because then I wake up early."

"Well, why don't we just call up your parents and ask them what time you go to bed?"

"Oh, you don't have to do that," E.J. said hurriedly. "They're probably gone out to a movie."

Just then the phone rang. It was Mrs. Lindsay, who said, "What time do you usually put Connie to bed?"

"Eight o'clock," I said.

"She said you let her stay up till midnight to watch television. I was a little worried."

Mrs. Lindsay seemed relieved.

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